REMARKS

Claims 1-22 are all the claims pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 1 and 11

Claims 1 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 4,393,457 to New *et al.* ("New") in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,633,817 to Verhenne *et al.* ("Verhenne") and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,907,439 to Wicker. For *at least* the following reasons, Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Applicants respectfully submit that claim 1 is patentable over New, Verhenne, and Wicker. For example, claims 1 and 11 recite, in some variation, an address generator for generating a number of write addresses, wherein the number of write addresses is determined **prior to the European digital audio broadcast receiver receiving the transmitted data**. The Examiner acknowledges that New and Verhenne do not disclose the above-noted feature of claim 1. Wicker, particularly FIGS. 1A and 2 of Wicker, along with its Abstract, col. 1, line 58 to col. 2, line 5, and col. 2, line 64 to col. 3, line 16 are relied upon to teach this feature. Applicants respectfully disagree and submit that the teachings of Wicker are being misinterpreted in the Office Action.

For instance, as the Examiner acknowledges, Wicker discloses generating data addresses based upon a computation stage value and a computation step value within the subject computation stage (Office Action, page 4, 3rd paragraph, and Wicker, col. 1, lines 64-67). Applicants respectfully submit that the computation **stage** and the computation **step** for data being transformed can only be known **upon receiving the data** in Wicker. Although Wicker appears to teach a number of addresses to be generated for a given P-point FFT (e.g., a 16-point

FFT as shown in FIG. 2, also see col. 3, lines 35-44), this does not teach or suggest that the number of **generated** data addresses are determined **prior** to receiving the transmitted data as required by claim 1. Rather, in Wicker, once a certain P data is received, addresses are generated **corresponding to the received P data** (Wicker, col. 1, lines 40-46, and lines 57-63).

For example, Wicker discloses that the decoded stage value equals the **current** FFT stage value, and the address generator 106 generates two data addresses in parallel such that the butterfly circuit 110 can obtain two data points simultaneously (Wicker, col. 3, lines 9-25). That is, the stage value is decoded **during** the processing of the FFT, indicating that the data has **already been received by Wicker's FFT circuit**. As such, Wicker does not teach or suggest that the number of write addresses is determined **prior to its receiver receiving the transmitted data**.

Furthermore, in order to expedite prosecution, Applicants amend independent claims 1 and 11 to recite that the number of write addresses generated by the address generator is independent of the sizes of the transmitted data. The prior art of record does not teach or suggest this feature. Instead, in Wicker, a number of data addresses is only specified for a given P-point FFT (e.g., the 16-point FFT shown in FIG. 2).

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to withdraw the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection of claims 1 and 11.

Claims 2, 3, 6-10, 12, 13, and 16-20
Claims 2, 3, 6-10, 12, 13, and 16-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over New in view of Verhenne and Wicker, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 7,010,027 to Mestdagh et al. ("Mestdagh"). For at least the following reasons, Applicants traverse the rejection.

Claims 2, 3, 6-10, 12, 13, and 16-20 depend from independent claims 1 and 11. Since Mestdagh does not cure the deficient teachings of New, Verhenne, and Wicker with respect to claims 1 and 11, claims 2, 3, 6-10, 12, 13, and 16-20 are patentable *at least* by virtue of their dependency.

<u>Claims 4, 5, 14, and 15</u>

Claims 4, 5, 14, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over New in view of Mestdagh, and further in view of "On computing the fast Fourier transform" by Richard C. Singleton ("Singleton). For *at least* the following reasons, Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

As an initial matter, Applicants point out to the Examiner that claims 4-5 and 14-15 depend on claims 3 and 13, respectively. Claims 3 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over New, <u>Verhenne</u>, <u>Wicker</u>, and Mestdagh.

<u>Verhenne and Wicker are not cited in the statement of rejection of claims 4, 5, 14, and 15 (Office Action, page 6, last paragraph)</u>. The Examiner admitted that combination of New and Mestdagh, by itself, does not disclose all the features of the claims from which claims 4, 5, 14, and 15 depend. Therefore, Applicants submit that the rejection is **<u>improper</u>**.

Nonetheless, Applicants further submit that since claims 4, 5, 14, and 15 depend on claims 1 and 11, and since Singleton does not cure the deficient teachings of New, Verhenne, Wicker, and Mestdagh with respect to claims 1 and 11, claims 4, 5, 14, and 15 are patentable *at least* by virtue of their dependency.

Claims 21-22

Although there is no statement of rejection in the Office Action that addresses claims 21 and 22, it appears that the claims are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over New, Verhenne, and Wicker (Office Action, pages 8 and 9).
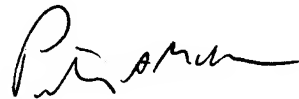
Applicants respectfully submit that claims 21 and 22 recite features similar to those discussed above with respect to claim 1. Therefore, they are patentable for *at least* reasons similar to those given above with respect to claim 1.

Conclusion

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

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